To knew that Shakspere loved to frequent all of places, and mingle with all manner of That he was equally an idol smong the lords halfee of the Court, and round the crackling alefre where he took and passed the jost with every He was fond of dropping into strange, He was fond of dropping into strange, haunts; and, above all, the traveling theater aday, with its company of strolling players, him as especial delight. But the children of in, beautiful or merry, have not been so omni in, beautiful or merry, have not been so omni-t as their glorious parent. In his own native with sorrow and with shame we speak it, they wen driven from those temples which were built whrate his works, and dedicated to his genius; ed to seek a miserable shelter in such small san theaters as the Surrey and Sadlers Wells. nmers, and fiddlers and dancers, and horses hats, grin and scrape and whirl and prance lowl on the spot where Garrick stood, and Kemsoke, and Kean made the world think he was Rean, but Richard. We did not know that ispere's offspring found a home upon the boards fr. Burton's Theater. We had thought this abode d to "Villikins" and "Toodies," and gentleof that class; no doubt respectable people in their but not exactly Shaksperean. And when we were almost at theater hour, that Mr. Burton was to ap in "The Comedy of Errors," we really thought it it was some pleasant travestie or adaptation; if we cheerfully lend the compliment of our atson, it is because wherever Shakspere goes, we see to follow, and to tender a generous hand to all leve him and strive to give their affection a pracproof. Of Mr. Burton, in other of his persona-s, we know nothing. However personally disin-ed, it is utterly impossible that we could speak gravise than with unmeasured reprobation of exhi-ins of human crime and weakness, which are pre-ied, not to improve or correct, but to excite laugh-and which often have the most demoralizing insee by surrounding the most loathsome vices with stitious glare. It is such representations which dedo the stage, and raise against it the hand of so sy good men. Neither would it be just to Mr. irest, who has never for a moment descended from shigher walks of the drams, to soil our spear by a gin any lower list. Men forgive what they may motarily deem an injury, especially when they find irest eventual good. But they seldom pardon a dit. In this spirit we tender to Mr. Burton our mendation for introducing this Shaksperean play. mendation for introducing this Shaksperean play, wif our notice of the "Comedy of Errors" is not seemplete as that merry creature of the merriest of a merry fancies deserves, it is that we trust to morry, that time forbids, and we could not even process a acting copy of the play. The traveler in Italy who wishes to pay homage to

gains, will pause above the grave of the Sarsinian pet Plautus, and read upon his tombstone these weds:

"Since Plantus is dead. . . . . . the theaters are closed; becomes are mute, and vie with each other to mourn over The tempest has stayed its step, and Time withheld hand to leave untouched these words, which bring to the traveler's mind so beautiful a memory of the past, and such humiliating sense of the present. The vices which gave to the satire of Plautus so keen and pelished an edge, still live. So live the works which they inspired, though their author flourished 200 years before the dawn of Christianity. Horace and Cicero reliched him with delight. Moliere founded mpon his plays his celebrated "Avare." and "Amphytrion;" and Regnard adapted his "Menaethmi" to the French, as Shakspere adapted it to the English in his "Comedy of Errors." As Shakspere drew many of his cre-ations from the Italian novelists, Plautus drew his from the comedies of Greece. As Shak-spere took the "Comedy of Errors" from "Me chmi," so Plautus, before him, took Mensechm from Menandre. Plautus adapted Greek ideas to Roman facts, Shakspere swallowed Greek and Roman in his capacious gulf. Like Shakspere,

Plantus had to avoid offending the sensitive prejudice of courts-for courts and aristocracies are ever the same, whether seated at St. James's or in the Capital of the Consuls, as in Plau'us's time. Shakspore, like Plautus, was obliged to strike indirectly at the vices of his day, in the person of some foreigner, and through an Italian, Greek or Roman counterfeit, dealt his blows on every side at the folly and meanness and wickedness around. Hence, many of those shafts which appear without point, in our own time, were keenly aimed and keenly appreciated at the time they left his quiver. Thus, when Dromio says, in reference to the greasy kitchen wench, "If she lives till dooms day, she will burn a week longer than the whole world." he alluded, and all understoo I the allusion, to a fat lady of the day, who was as little in soul as large in person, and universally despised. Adriana was a hit also upon a woman of the day, whose jealousy was the subject of much pleasant comment. Shakpere, desiring to turn to account every opportunity where self-interest, and that prevailing servicity of the age which he shared, prevented his doing so directly, was ever on the look-out for a novel or comedy on which to build a play, which might allow him to castigate the follies around him, and at the same time, in the richness o their nature, afford a field of revel to his own luxuriant fancy and glowing imagination. Plautus's "Mensechmi" was translated in England by Mr. Warner, and in France, Regnard, and Rostron, and Le Mercier, and the Abbé Lemonnier, founded comedies upon it. It was translated into Spanish and Italian, and represented in Ferrara as early as 1486. It was said that, even before Shakspere's time, it was performed in England. For him it possessed a pecu-liar attraction. Plautus's "Menaechmi" resided in Epidamnum-a name which implies "that all who ntered the city were damned " It sadly needed the Maine Law and Mayor Wood. The streets were filled with prostitutes and drunkards. So notorious was it for wickedness that the Romans, on conquering it, changed the name to Dyrrhachima. London, in Shakspere's time, was not much better. It was then under the mercy reigns of constables. The courtezans whom he introduces in his "Comedy of "Errors" are the same as these who abounded, in

his time, in the cul-de-sacs of Bow-st., as now in

Regent-st. or Leicester-square; and the profligacy and coarseness with which he clothes characters

in a city on the Coast of Illyria were, unfortu

nately, as applicable to those who dwelt upon the

banks of the Thames. It was only in this indi-

rect way be could ridicule and scourge the vices

around, and accomplish the unvarying object of se

creting under his wit, and jest, and humor, a moral

which might live when the laughter which its pleasant

lautas, he adds to the languable imbroglios into

which the twin-brothers are thrown by being un-

known, by placing their two attendants in an ex-

confusion, he seems to revel in it with a perfect

delight; as some merry, roguish girl twists and

twists a knot of thread, with bewitching mali-

seveling with wild wantonness in the confusion

sets free the captive strands. The fresh delight

of joyous girihood could hardly surpass that of

again, with conjuror's skill, unravels it. At every step

in "The Comedy of Errors," Shakspere drops some bright, startling thing. Here a pun—there a cunning quibble—next a spicy word and a quaint saying, until the stage glitters with their light, and men go a way

ilar position. After having, with an exu

oce of fancy, playfully created this two-fold

ness, into a thousand entanglements, and, after

has worked, shouts with joy as, with k ingenuity, she again untwines the knot, and

pere, as he weaves this web of confusion, and

disguises raised had passed away. As Plautus proved on the Greek, Shakspere improved on the Roman. And as his fancy was too co-pious to find full field in the description of

forgetting their castigation in their warship of the jewels on the hand which castigates.

To give a perfect representation of such a comedy on the stage would be almost impossible, as almost every character requires a person of genius to represent it. Mr. Burton played the part of Dromi attendant on Antiphoius, and as he entered we were surprised to see him look so little in keeping with the usual idea of a slave attendant upon a gentleman of Syracuse. A mulatto-like, quick, droll, smart-locking follow is our idea of a Si-cilian slave, and of what Shakspere intended Dromio. Mr. Burton's appearance does not by any means suit a part like this. We can fancy im personating to admiration some fat, jolly, amorous monk, or a mirthful Falstaff. He enters, however with such genuiue gusto, and such copious pollery and such a hearty identification with the spirit of the character that we almost forget the incongruity of appearance, and think if the slave in those looked so much like a fine hilarious gentle nan, the master must have looked somewhat of countenances, radiant with rich bumor and glowing with buoyancy, which at once go to the heart of the audience, creating a link between him and them, which is always full of pleasant incident and laugh-ter. But such power, though the just reward of genius, is most dangerous where it intoxicates the possessor isto indiscretions against which his own good taste and feeling would after a little thought rebel. This was painfully evident when, exasperated by the fatuity of the greasy kitchen wench, he renders the inde-cency of the exhibition, when she stumbles on the stage, still more disgusting, by pandering with quostionable propriety to a vitisted applause in pulling at her dress when on the ground. It is the less excusable, as so good an actor as Mr. Burton might well dispense with such miserable mountebank ism, which degrades his art. This failing, in fact, is the damaging exception to an otherwise un-exceptionable performance. We most cheerfully tender the tribute of our admiration for the inimitable drollery with which Mr. Burton invested the character of Dromio. The sheep-like air be as-sumes when, in reply to Adriana's question whether his master has been arrested on a bond, he answers that he was arrested on a street, was capitally done, and was a most exquisite piece of acting. His meeting with the courtexan was also marked by inimitable power of drollery, and this, as well as his previous encounter with the fat woman, convulsed the audience. The final scene, on the unraveling of all the merry mistakes and blunders, leads, of course, to all sorts of fun, and the manner in which Mr Burton recognizes and embraces his twin brother, is a thoroughly finished piece of perfect comic acting. Throughout, indeed, Mr. Burton entered fully into the spirit of Shakepere's creation. and at the close of the performance, appeared before the curtain, accompanied by his newly discovered brother of Ephesus, who lent to him a most judicious, effective and creditable support, and after acknowledging his well deserved honor, announced a repetition of the "Errors" on Saturday night.

## NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning the building recently added to the New York Hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients. The Governors issued invitations to the press and the public to be present on the occasion, and quite a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended. The guests were esported through the several wards by the officers of the Institution, and inspected the arrangements, which science and humanity have devised to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and diseased, with great pleasure and satis-

The building is an irregular parallelogram, 126 by 88 feet, of Jersey bluestone, finished with brown sandstone, and corresponding in form and appear-ance with the other hospital buildings.

The basement is mainly occupied by chambers, in which fresh air, which is obtained through a shaft or chin ney on the outside of the building, is heated by contact with clusters of steam-pipes; each floor is warmed with air from a separate heating chamber. This air, when heated, is forced up through tabes in the walls, and flows into the several wards, through grates near the floor, the foul air being carried off grates near the noor, the four air being carried on through grates near the ceiling into other tubes in the walls, finding its way out of the building through the chimneys. By this arrangement, the rooms are al-ways kept at an equable temperature, and all unpleasant or infectious odors are carried off as soon as generated. On the first floor are the offices of the Superintendent, and Surgeons, together with four sick wards, 27x32 feet; two large wards, 80x27 feet, each containing 25 cots, and two smaller wards, 27x14, with four cots in each, composes the second floor; the third is precisely similar to the second, and the fourth story has two large wards, 80x27 feet, and a theater and lecture-room for students. The wards are well lighted, and very lofty; adjoining each are bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, and other necessary appliances for health and comfort. Patients need not feel any many flights of stairs, for a large dumb waiter takes bed and man from the first floor and lands them wherever desired, without any perceptible motion. Indeed, the whole of the arrangements are worthy of the highest commendation, and reflect great credit upon Mr. Gardiner, the architect. The building cost 150,000, which was contributed for the purpose by

the citizens of this City, in sums from \$25,000 to \$10 After inspecting the building, the guests assembled the Lecture room, when Mr. Geo. T. Trimble alled their attention to the catholicity of the Institution-patives of all countries and religious were eligible to its benefits, and if too poor to pay, no charge was made to them, and in any case the patient was only charged the amount which he actually cost, Hospital and medical attendance being free. He then introduced Dr. Joseph M. Smith, who delivered an able address, embodying the history of medical science, and the part which the New York Hospital has played in the battle against disease and death. The number of patients treated in the Hospital last year was 3,680, of which only 373 died. From the address we extract the following on Ventillation:

As the infectious atmosphere of hospitals, jails, hips, and squalid habitations of the poor originates. as there is good reason to believe, from human exhalations, and defective ventilations, it becomes a question of importance to ascertain the amount of such exhalations from given numbers of individuals in given spaces of time. By an elaborate and careful nvetsigation it has been determined that the daily discharge of matter from the lungs and skin is greater than that from the bowels and bladder. The average amount exhaled from the lungs and skin of a healthy adult of ordinary size, in 24 hours, is about 40 oz, and of this quantity about 10 det. consist animal matter. If the number of patients in this building be 200, then the total amount of pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations will be in one day, 666 lb s oz.; in one month of 30 days, 20,000 lb, and in one year, or 365 days, 243,334 th 4 oz.; and the amount of animalor organic matter in these exhalations will be in one day, a lb 4 oz.; in one month, 250 lb, and in one year, 3,040 lb 8 oz. The amount of effete matter emitted from the lungs and skin of the 500 patients in this Hospital would be in one year 608,333 lb 4 oz., and of animal matter, ,604 lb 2 oz. Such estimates enable us to judge of the degree of liability to disease, originating in illventilated or over-crowded human habitations.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—All three of the Judges of this tribunal are now in Washington, Judge Lumpkin, of Ga. having finally concluded to accept the position tendered to him by the President. They are expected to organize formally during the present week.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A campbene lamp exploded in the bakery of Assan Shahan No. 16 Cartisle-st., on Tuesday inglet, and set the place on fire. The dames were, however, quickly extinguished by the police.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

WEBSESDAY, April 18.—Present: D. D. COSOVER, President, in the Chair, and fifty-seven members.

By Mr. CURRY-OF Joseph L. Greely and others, to compel the Sixth and Eighth avs. Reliroad Companies to complete their track to Veseyst. and Broadway, and carry passengers to and from that point, in accordance with the terms of their grants. To Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. C. S. Cooper.—Of Edwin J. Brown and others, to compel the Sixth and Eighth-avs. Railroad.

By Mr. C. S. Cooper.—Of Edwin J. Brown and others, to compel the Sirth and Eighth-ava. Railroad Companies to complete their track to Vessy-st. and Broadway. To Committee on Railroads.

REFORTS.

The report of Board of Aldermen. to give Eogine No. 18 to Company No. 33, was called up, and a motion to concar lost.

The resolution that Hose Company No. 55 be acquitted of the charge of speculating with Corporation property, was called up, and lost.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 6 o'clock, to take up the consideration of the report as to new City Hall.

RESOLUTIONS.

to Thursday, at 6 o'clock, to take up the consideration of the report as to new City Hall.

The preamble and resolution of Mr. Clancy, providing that the ordinance passed by this Board Feb. 16. 1835, and by the Board of Aldermen March 19, 1855, and approved by the Mayor March 20, 1835, restricting the selling of liquor on Sunday, and imposing a fine of \$10 for each offsize be, and the same is hereby, rescinded and repealed, was called up and after cebate, adopted—34 Yeas to 23 Nays.

By Mr. Wainwright—Preamble, withresolution, to notify all persons now holeing licenses for the sale of liquors in the City and County of New Yerk, which are dated to expire before the 4th of July next, the said licenses shall continue and hold over, and remain in full force and virtue up to the 4th of July, 1855. Referred to Counsel to Corporation to report whether the Common Council have power, under the late set, to pass such an ordinance.

By Mr. Wild—That the use of the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen be permitted, on Saturday evening next, to the friends of Charles A. Peck, and other Americans now imprisoned or under dures, and deprived of their liberty in the Island of Cuba. Adopted, but reconsidered, and laid on the table.

By Mr. Wild—That the use of the Governor's Room be tenered to the Committee of the Legislature appointed to report upon the mode of criminal precedure in the City of New-York. To Committee on Repairs, &c.

By Mr. Scherck—Preamble, stating the want of

on Repairs, &c.

By Mr. SCHENCK—Preamble, stating the want of room at Washington Market, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation report whether a market can be erected on the new land opposite without the land being ceded by the State. Adopted.

By rame—That twe additional Policemen be appointed in Fifth Ward. To Committee on Police.

By Mr. Hamell.—That a Committee be appointed for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. To Committee of the Wards.

DERATES.

On the Resolution to continue Licenses to the 4th Suly nex',
Mr. WAINBIGHT moved to refer to the Corporation Mr. Scott moved to lay on the table. Lost by 32

Motion to refer to Counsel carried.

Motion to refer to Counsel carried.
On the Resolution to allow the use of the Chamber of the Board to be given to the friends of Dr. Peck, and other Americans who are confined in Cuba, to held a meeting on Saturday evening.

Mr. McCahill moved an amendment that Cuba be ampered to the United States. [Laughter and loud applease.]

applease.]
Mr Will urged the adoption of the resolution, on
the ground of doing anything that aided an American
cause. He would do anything in the righteous cause
of an American confined in the dangeous of the
Mero Castle, whether he was a native born or an

adepted American.

Mr. McCanilli and others seconded the resolution. Carried by 28 to 17.

On Mr. Clarg's resolution to rescind the ordinance forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath.

Mr. CLANCEY contended that the ordinance had

Mr. CLANGEY contended that the ordinance had been passed under the conviction that it would prevent the passage of a Maine Law. As the Maine Law had been passed, he thought the ordinance should be repealed, in order to give those who have a stock of liquers on hand a better opportunity of disposing of them. As it is, the ordinance is of no practical avail.

Mr. Cooper argued that rum and rowdyism should not be allowed to get into the ascendant on the Nabeth. He thought it would be useless to rescend the ordinance; even if the resolution passed the Councilmen and Aldermen, the Mayor would veto it.

Mr. Pinckner did not remember that the argument in favor of the ordinance, which Mr. Clancy stated to have been used, (that it would prevent the passage of the Maine Law.) had been adduced. He denied that the ordinance had no practical effect at present, as stated by Mr. Clancy.

that the ordinance had no practical effect at present, as stated by Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Will, in voting, said that about two millions were invested in the rum traffic in his District. Before the Maine Law was passed there were not more than two in his District who kept their rum-shops open on the Sabbath. Since the Maine Law has been passed many have kept theirs open on the Sundays. As he thought the dealers should have an opportunity to get rid of their stocks, he voted in favor of the resolution.

of the resolution

Mr. Punny thought the ordinance one of the best
ever pessed; that it would prepare the people for the
Maine Law; and he therefore voted against the reso-Mr. Maxwell said he had voted for the ordinance

Mr. Maxwell said he had voted for the ordinance in every phase; but the ordinance had been found nugatory, and therefore he voted for the resolution.

Mr. Massula denied that the ordinance was nugatory; it was now based on the statute, in imposing a legal fine, and was quite effectual.

The resolution was adopted by 35 to 23.

A motion by Mr. Brusst to postpone reconsideration indefinitely was lost by 34 to 24.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution was lost by 24 to 33.

Mr. Bruss, in voting, expressed his surprise, grief, and astonishment at the course pursued. The ordinance was lately adopted at the express lesire of the

and astonishment at the course pursued. The ordinance was lately adopted at the express desire of the Chief Magistrate.

On the motion to reconsider the resolution giving the use of the Council-room to the friends of Dr. Mr. H. and Council-room to the friends of Dr. On the motion to reconsider the resolution giving the use of the Council-room to the friends of Dr. Peck, Mr. Haswell said the matter had beed referred to the Spanish Government, and that it would therefore be indecorous in the Common Council to express any sympathy in the matter, even so far as to give the

ise of their room.

Mr. Coopen boped the Board would recall their rote. He thought it wrong to give the use of the coom to a promiscuous crowd, who might damage the

mr. Will undertook to pay any damage that migh bit. With decrease if all did not stand on the same soil, and breathe the same air. Let them come, he said. This spot is not too sacred to take action against insults to the American dag.

Mr. Jackson was in favor of reconsideration.

Mr. RIDDER asked Mr. Wild whether the room was

Mr. RIDDER asked Mr. Wild whether the room was wanted for the use of a secret order.

Mr. WILD answered that it was wanted for the order of right, but for no worst order.

Mr. RIDDER said that some called themselves Americans with whom the gentleman would be ashemed to associate. He would not give the use of the room to those who would abuse it and its contents. The use of the room had often been refused.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and then the resolution was laid upon the table, by 37 to 16.

Adjourned to this evening at 6 o clock, when the Report on the New City Hall will be the special order. given by the Mayor and myself to Sickles, Smith & Co., to try their street-sweeping machinery in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, they being paid the same amount as had been paid to other employees in said Wards, viz: \$1.25 per day for labor, and 23 cents per hundred for all dirt carted to the dumping grounds. They commenced on the 12th of March last, and continued working until the 24th, cleaning nineteen blocks, at a cost of \$793, 93.

Commissioner Estimo stated to the Committee that the machines are incompetent to the work: that they do not take up the dirt in a satisfactory manner, and that the company perform nearly the whole work by manual labor.

COMMITTEE ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. The Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in the City Ifall last evening, Aldermen Howard, Baird and Trowbridge, and the Chief Engineer present.

The charge against Engine Company No. 44, for

running on the sidewalk, was dismissed, only one man having hold of the jumper, while going to a fire during a heavy snow.

Hose Company No. 9 admitted the charge of run-

ning on the sidewalk. The Committee suspended for two months the following members of Hose Company No. 29, for committing an assault upon Hose Company No. 47.

John Hannell, Jacob M. Hannell, Jacob H. Miller, John R. Cooper, Morris N. Roberts, Sammel F. Sherwood, John Quigg, Thomas Smith, George Needbam, Lewis B. Place, Patrick Brown Wm. Murphy, Chas. F. Pattern, and Cornelius U. Rice.

John D. Lent, was suspended for two months, for running Hose Carriage No. 2 upon the sidewalk.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CHIEF ENGINER.

Engine Co. No. 33 charged the Chief-Engineer with disobying a resolution of the Common Council ordering bim to give to them the Engine formerly used by No. 18. The case stands thus: The engine was built for No. 18, but that Company was sisbanded shortly afterward, when about a dozen Companies petitioned the Common Courcil for the engine. No. 23 applying first, the matter was referred to the Chief-Engineer, who gave the apparatus to No. 14. When that Company received their own engine back from Philodelphia, a resolution was passed through the Common Courcil to give engine is to Company No.

13. The Chief instead of obeying this resolution, gave the ergine to Company 38. Engine Co. 33 then sued out an attachment and the Sheriff seized the ergine as it was being brought home from a firs. The Coief gave bonds to produce the engine when called upon to do so, and the matter is now before the Common Conscil to have the engine given up to them. The petition was referred to this Committee, and came up for action last evening. The petition was read.

Ald. Howards sit: What do you say to the charge, Chieff Guilty, or not guilty! (Loughter)

CHIEF ENGINEER—Before I feel called upon to answer the charge, I demand that proof be offered.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON appeared as counsel in behalf of No. 33. He inquired bow it happened that a public officer like the Chief Engineer who ought to set an example of obedience to the law to the Department, should be forement in openly defring the Common Council and refusing to obey their commards! He wished to know why the Chief hat refused to give No. 33 the Engine formerly belonging to No. 18.

The CHIEF said he had given his reasons to the

Common Council, in a communication setting forth that the two lower districts would be left unprotected, by sencing this engine above Fiftieth et, as that would leave only four engines in the two districts. He de-manded proof that he had disobeyed the Common Council

ing it.

CHIEF—I have stated my reasons to the proper authority. I sent a communication to the Common

thority. I sent a communication to the Common Courcil, and the Aldermen have since resciaded the

Ald. H .- This Committee is the proper authority.

Aid. H.—This Committee is the proper authority. Your communication was ordered on file. This charge against you was referred to us for investigation. What have you to say for not obeying the order of the Common Council? You know the resolution by the Adermen don't alter the case. Chira—I have stated it to the Board, and now I want them to prove the charge.

Mr. Tomlisson—What charge do you want us to prove the charge.

Prove?
CHORP—You say I have arrogated to myself powers

that con't be long to me.

Mr.Townissos.—The truth is the Chief has only made
the very excusable mistake of supposing that he is
before and above the Board of A'dermen, the Board
Convollmen, and the Mayor—in abort, superior to

of Councilmen, and the Mayor—in short, suberior to the whole City Government [laughter.] The Com-mittee will have to report in accordance, for the Chief refuses to answer their question. Chief — Does this Committee wish that communi-cation produced—I have only heard from the Chair-

ration produced—I have only nearly from the Charriman as yet.

The Committee expressed a wish to hear it read, when the Clerk read it. (We give its substance above) The communication closed with "I am "ready to obey all just and reasonable orders from "your honorable body," &c.

Mr. Tomlissor contended that by his own language the Chief was bound to give up the Engine to No. 38.

Ald Howard asked the Chief if he had any defense to make.

to make CHIEF - They say in their petition that I was ordered by the Mayor to give them the engine. That is: 't eo.

FREMAN of 33—I took a note to the Chief from the Mayor to that effect.

CHIEF [producing the letter]—I don't find it here.

A'd. Howard—The note directs you to report to the Mayor why you refused to give up the sugine, and concludes: "On no account, should I refuse to "obey sily order of the Common Council."

CHIEF—I reported to him, and there the matter

Ald Howard-If the Chief refuses to obey the

On.

CHIEF—I am perfectly satisfied with my course.

ution, I don't see but he is guilty of insubordina

MASTERSON—You did say so; but you can't put me mi, I tell you. Aid Howard then turned to the Chief, and re-

buked him for disobeying the Common Council, and charged him with sending a false report to the Board of Aldemen about the number of Engines in the lower Districts, instancing No. 22, which he had not

COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS.

Library. City Hail, when the subject of street-sweep-

ing machines lately introduced in the City was con-

Present-Councilmen Cooper, Clifton, Van Colt,

Co'eman and Barnes.

A lengthy communication was received from Joseph

E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in

erswer to a resolution from the Board, relative to the

amount of moneys expended by him in cleaning those

wards in which the contractors have surrendered their contracts, or failed to perform the same from the cate at which such work was commenced, and

adding largely to the expenses.

No contracts have been made with any person or company by me to clean the streets. Coment was given by the Mayor and myself to Sickles, Smith &

menual labor
The Committee agreed to leave the matter with

Mr. Ebling, to report as to whether he would retain the services of the Company or not.

Among other matters considered was a petition from the residents of the Sixth Ward, numerously

signed, praying that the street-weeping machines be taken from said Ward, and the streets therein cleaned

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education held a regular meeting

their Council Chamber, Grandet, last evening

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

WILLIAM H. NEILSON, President, in the chair.

From School Officers, Thirteenth Ward, non

resigned. Referred to Committe on Elections.

ing J. J. Russel as Trustee in place of S. W. Seton,

REPORES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution that Ward School No. 4, about to be

opened, be furnished with a proper supply of books

and other supplies from the depository. Adopted. Resolution that the Clerk of the Board furnish

the Commissioners from each Ward a copy of the

minutes of every meeting of the Board for the use of their local Boards of School-Officers. Adopted.

Resolution that s Jones Bartiett be appointed a Trustee of Common School in the First Ward

Adopted.

Resolution that the sum of \$255 be appropriated to

y manual labor. The Committee then adjourned.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, of the Board Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon. in the

The meeting sejourned.

sidered, with other matters.

FEREMAN of 33-I took a note to the Chief from the

meet the expense of putting gas-pipes in the new School House No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward.

Acopted.

Recolution that \$10,000 be appropriated for the cur-

Recolution that \$10,000 be appropriated for the current expenses of the schools, the same being part of the \$60 000 reserved for that purpose. Adopted.

Report and resolution of the Auditing Committee, recommending payment of \$750 27, the amount several bills of the Beard of Education. Adopted.

Resolution that \$4.887 10, being one-quarter of the annual apporticement of school moness for 1855 to the Corporate School, be appropriated for the support of the schools entitled to participate therein. Adopted.

Report of Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating \$2.403 for rent of premises occupied for school purposes. Acopted.

Resolution that the Controller be requested to suborize the City Chamberlain to place in the City Treasury the sum of \$55,000, subject to the drafts of the Board of Education on and after the 1st of May text.

of the Board of Education on and after the 1st of May text. Adopted.

Report and resolution of the Executive Committee that \$10,000 be appropriated for the support of the Free Academy; the same being part of the \$35,000 reserved for that purpose. Adopted.

Of same Committee in favor of appropriating \$600 toward support of Evening Schools. Adopted.

Of same Committee recommending appropriation of \$1,000 for repairs and fitting-up Free Academy. Adopted.

Council Mr. Tomlisson said engine 33 only wanted what was their right; they come to get the engine which the Common Council gave them; if the Chief said he had not been served with acopy of the resolution, they were prepared to prove that he had, or they would serve him with it there and then.

Ald. Howamp to the Chief.—It would be better for you to bring proof that you have not dispheyed this resolution, or else state your reasons for not obeying it.

of \$1,000 for repairs and fitting-up Free Academy. Adopted.

Report and resolution of Finance Committee recommending appropriation of \$5,000 for incidental expenses of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Report and resolution of the Committee on Repairs recommending the appropriation of \$1,800 to make certain alterations in School-house No. 7, in Chrystiest, according to specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of this Board. This matter called forth considerable dehate, it being contended, that if the Common Council refused to furnish the requisite funds the Schools should be closed, as such a movement would heat test the propriety of the fear of pubfunds the Schools should be closed, as such a move-ment would best test the propriety of the fear of pub-lic censure, or newspaper criticism, in using funds already nominally appropriated to other purposes. Several strempts were made to cut off the discussion but without success. The report and resolution were

finally adopted.

The following resolution, from the Committee on Supplies, called forth a long and angry debate:

solved. That \$10 000 be and the same are hereby appred for support of the Depository, the same belog part 555 000 reserved for the purchise of books and supplies f

Commissioner PHILLIPS was in favor of the appro Commissioner Phillips was in favor of the appropriation but he contended that the Committee should keep themselves within the limits prescribed by the tariff. He was sorry to learn that the Committee on Repairs had disregarded their tariff. The sum of \$55,000 had been set apart for the expenditure of this Committee, and they had already expended \$12,000 of that amount. The amount of \$55,000 was based upon the expenditure of last year.

Mr. Daxesyour and other gentlemen took part with Mr. Philips.

Mr. Philips.
After some further dabate the resolution was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

HUDSON RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AS-

SOCIATION.
The First Anniversary Meeting of this charitable society was held last evening at the Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church. This Association was organ

ized for the purpose of affording instruction and charitable relief to the poor and destitute children of the upper part of the City. It first commenced operations on the 6th of April, 1854, with one teacher and two children in their school-room, No. 254 West Twenty eighth-st. During the past winter, the average daily attendance has been about 85; but during the whole of the past year, 259 children have received the direct benefit of the rociety, which has expended in their behalf for necessary articles of food and clothing, and for salaries to teachers, \$1,230. The children are mostly from the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, and are persuaded, by constant kindness, to attend the school regularly, and are there CHEF-I am perfectly satisfied with my course.

Ald. Howard-But your course is contrary to law.
Did you see any member of No. 33 about this?

CHEF-Yes, one of them came, and was so saucy
that I put him out of my office.

Peter Masterson-What! No, you did not put
me out; you are not of the right shape to put me out
of any office.

CHEF-I did not say that I put you out; I said I attend the school regularly, and assemble instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of English Education, according to their capacity, but also in needlework and other kinds of useful labor—the Association rightly judging that attention to cleanliness and reatness of attire will be very effi-

the Association rightly judging that attention to cleanliness and neatness of attire will be very efficient in premoting the growth of intelligence and morality. Since the establishment of the School, some 600 garments have been furnished the children, more than half of which have been made up by the juveniles themselves. No distinction of nationality is made—the only qualifications necessary for a child to enter the school being that it be needy, destitute, and willing to learn good habits and good morals.

The Association strongly urge that housekeepers refuse to give to juvenile beggars in every instance, alleging that many children are employed by their parents soliciting alms, who might be indused to enter the school were it not for the encouragement they receive in vagrancy from injudicious givers. The Society feel deeply the need of some further conveniences for the children's comfort, such as a bathing-room, Ac.; and any charitable people who are disposed to aid them in their object may send their contributions to No. 254 West Twenty-eighth-st.

The children were not present at the meeting last evening, it being judged inexpedient for many of them, on account of their tender age, to be expused to the night air.

The exercises consisted of addresses by the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the Rev. T. L. Cutler, and others. The meeting was not as fully attended as the excellence of the charity deserved. lower Districts, instancing No. 22, which he had not mentioned.

This the CHIEF denied, and some criminatory discussion ensued. At length Howard said he had always erdeavored to favor the Chief sli that he could, but his kindness seemed to be lost upon him. He eat there to mete out justice to all; and when any man impugned his character as a fireman or a gentleman, he would resent it.

The CHIEF denied ever doing so.

Ald Howard said he had been frequently traduced by the Chief, in public and in private, but he would no longer submit to it. The case was adjourned to the next meeting.

The case of Engine Co. No. 44, for assault upon No. 17, was investigated and laid over to next meeting.

## THE LIQUOR LAW.

The following important correspondence will be read with interest, by residents of this City especially:

NEW YORK, Monday, April 16, 1855.

My DEAR SEE: Please inform me what will be the criminal regulation effecting the sale of liquor in this City after the first of May ensuing, and until the operation of the Prohibitory Law, and what are nce is required to enforce th

nence is required to enforce them.

At the same time, please reply what will be the law governing the Sunday liquor-traffic until July 4, Very respectfully yours,

A OAKEY HALL, Esq. District Att. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, April 18, 1855

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, April 18, 1855
MT DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries in note of yesterday, I have the honor to state:
The Excise provisions of the Kevised Statutes never applied to New-York City. (See sec 29, tit. 9, ch. 20, part 1.) Chartered privileges substantially regulated our excise to the year 1824. Until the recent Act, the statutes of 1824, 1825 and 1833 provided Excise regulations and penalties. (Hoffman's Treatise on powers of Corp. pp. 54 and 62.) By Acts of 1824 and 1825, a peculiar Board of Excise was established to give licenses for sale of liquor. They who were not "iterated as oforesaid," or "incording to the procus" tons of the Act kerely amended," and who sold in definance of that Act, were liable to penalty and indictment. The Act of 1833 (page 14) gave to Corporation Orcinances which regulated licenses. Acc, the effect of statutes, and raised their infraction to the grade of miscomestics. the cate at which such work was commenced, and also whether any contract has been made with the Street Sweening-Machine Company. The communication sets forth the following facts:

The seeming large amount expended, byou will see, is accounted for by the large amount of fifth and dirt removed—many of the stree's not having been cleaned for months previous and, in many cases, cloading was absolutely impossible. Ice and snow had been allowed to accumulate in the narrow streets to such an extent that it would not have melted until June. This was all cut tip, and great quantities removed—adding largely to the expenses.

ment. The Act of 1833 (page 13) gave to Corporation Orcinances which regulated licenses, &c., the effect of statutes, and raised their infraction to the grade of misdemeators.

In the absence of prohibition, or of a license system with penaltics attached, the sale of liquor is free. It is the necessity for the license, coupled with the ability, if one chooses, to obtain license, which creates the excise offerace. Selling liquor—an act lawful in itself—becomes unlawful when it is transacted contrary to prescribed forms and regulations, and in the face of declared penalties, of the local Board of Excise.

Sec 23 of the recent act (which is now in force) provides that "no license to sell liquor, except as kere-"in proteined, shall kereafter be granted." There is prescribed no mode of hiense under this exception until May 1, leven if it be admitted that the permit of Sec 2 is a license, when the second section comes into effect. These two sections will constitute our Excise law notifies of the recent when the souther prohibitory law becomes operative. The penalties attached to selling suchout the permit of Sec. 2 are embraced by Secs. 1 and 4, not to be in force until July. The penalties of our late Excise laws attach to the neglect to take out the old specific incane, less esc. 2 of 1824 and sec. 2 of 1825, and they cannot be applied in place of the suspended penalties of the new act. It was, perhaps, an emission in the Legislature, when founding a new license, to give no immediate penalty. I suppose the confusion and defect to have arisen through the change from the original reading of Sec. 25 which gave the act effect May 1, and placed license and penalties in concurrent operation to the present reading, which throws the prohibition and penalty sections necessary to give vitality to Sec 2 until July. And this change was not material in respect to the penalty, made the State law, but only as it affected the local excises of New York City.

You may well conceive, that a naked abrogation of pilot-licenses, ferry-li

until this date are the new and suitable penalties to be in force. The new permit of section 2 is yet bald, and bestows no priviliges.

The Ordinances of the Common Council operate upon the theory that the local licenses can be granted. They are incompatible with the new legislative previsions, and must (sil. (Hoff Treat on Corp., page 43. Mayor v. Nichola, 4 Hill 209)

Upon Sunday, the State law, which applies to New-York City, prohibits the retail and sale of liquer on that day, a penalty is given. But this is a matter exclusively for the cognizance of the Corporation Atterney. The new ordinance regarding the Sunday traffic is so inseparably connected with the license provisions, now null and of no offect, that it is inoperative.

operative.

The nuisance clause—although said to take effect immediately—is not operative until July 4, because not until then will the keeping of liquor be in contra vention of that, or any other set.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

A OAKEY HALL.

To His Honor, the Mayor.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF NICARAGUA.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. Mr. Correlne to Col. Kinney.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1855. Col. H. L KINNEY-Dear Sir : I have learned, from the public journals and otherwise, that you are connected with an enterprise or Association having in view certain schemes with regard to Central America or some part of it. Would you be kind enough to in-form me in general of the object of this Association, if you are connected with it, and of its character and

ions?
I do not ask from mere curiosity, but with a desire
to obtain information that may guide me in some con-

to obtain information that may guide me in some contemplated movements of my own.

In the first place, I would like to know if this Company, if there be one, is the "Central American Com"pany" wit which your name has been connected,
or is it a new one on another basis.

I should be inclined, perhaps, to take an interest,
if desired, in an enterprise which might be legally and
sately engaged in, and which promises a reasonable
return.

return.

I should wish, however, to be assured that there was no such of jection possible to be made to it as that of "fillibustering," and that everything contemplated was legal and safe, as well as likely to be remaner.

ative.

If your convenience and interest permit an answe
to my ir quiries, it would much oblige,
Very respectfully, your friend and ored't servet.
AM 38 S. CORWINE.

Col. Kinney to Mr. Corneine. NEW-YORK, April 17, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am very happy to reply to the inqui-ries contained in your favor of the 16th inst. An Association of gentlemen has been formed in this City, under the name of the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company," the object of which is to settle upon and improve some lands granted by the Nicaragua Government, and others purchased of citizens of that Republic, and to work the mines that

Nicaragua Government, and others purchased of citizens of that Republic, and to work the mines that may be found thereon, which are supposed to be very valuable—to cultivate some of the lands, and to out mahogany and Nicaragua wood, for expert, &c.

In time, we hope to establish freight and passanger boats on the river and lake, to build some villages and hotels for the accommodation of travelers, and, in fine, to settle and clear up the country, and bring its productions into market.

This Association has no connection with the "Contral American Company," whose interests are all in the Mosquitia Territory, and who have an entirely separate organization.

A considerable portion of the lands has been obtained from Mr. Fabens, our present Consul at San Juan, who has made large purchases from individuals, and who is interested with us.

I am confident that the enterprise will be a very profitable one, and it is liable to no objections such as you refer to. Our grants are good and sanctioned by the laws of the Government of Nicaragua, under whose authority we expect to hold our lands, and we hope to be of material service to that country by developing its resources, cutting canals, making roads, and establishing commercial relations with Europe and the United States.

The vegetable productions of the country are very valuable, comprising tobacco, cocca, Nicaragua wood, ushegany, &c., and the Inclarabber tree, in the greatest abundance.

The mineral resources are known to be extremely rich in gold, and silver, and coal, which last will be of very great importance, and the beds of which lie extremely convenient and accessible.

I should be very glad to have you take an interest in our enterprise, and will readily afford you any

I should be very glad to have you take an intended in our enterprise, and will readily afford you in our enterprise, and will read other information in my power.

If industry and perseverance can reclaim a country and repay exertion, we hope to show something works while within two years or less.

Your very truly.

H. L. KINNEY.

## - MEXICO.

Cerrespondence of The New Orleans Picaruna

Tencanterec, Mexico, March 18, 1855.

If our village is not in a state of seige, it at least enjoys a very restricted liberty. Since the defeat of the Government troops, mentioned in my last, their movements have been confined exclusively to the limits of the city proper, reports being in constant circulation of the much dreaded enemy. In fact, the Pronunciades are well-armed, mounted and disciplined, with a relacrity and concert of action, which argues well for their final success, are making gradual though regular progress toward the defeat of the Government troops in that quarter. They have, in fact, already cut off, to a great extent, all traffic, travel or communication with this point, which is now the only point left in possession of the Government in this portion of the district. Last evening, for instance, as I was impatiently awaiting the arrival of our week-

ly mail, word was brought that a party of some twenty of the enemy had been watching for the mail. The report proved correct. The courier was stepped within one half mile of the limits, his mail bag examwithin ote-half miles of the limits, is many or, ined, the official correspondence abstracted, as also the newspapers, excepting mine, which, with the private letters, were sent forward. A bundle of The Presyness, for which I am indebted to the kindness of some friend, was opened, but again carefully refolded

d sent on.

The end of this affrir is at hand. A little prudence The end of this affirit is at hand. A little prudence now on the part of the pronunciados, a continuance of the present plan of action will insure his success. His Serene Highness has, I fancy, but little of the needful left at his command now, at least to place at the disposition of the officials here. The merchants are drained of money and patience; the contributions of the neighboring villages are collected by the juchitices; in a few days more the troops here will be without money or provisions; they will, of course, desert, and then Don Cristobal Salinas will make as easy conquest.

STEAMER ORIZARA, PORT OF VERA CRUZ, ? Saturday, April 7, 1855.

His Serene Highness is back, after frightening the Southerners, and it is stated that he is going to Micho-

Notherhers, and it is a can.

Stange to say, but nevertheless true, people begin to believe that he will last for several months longer to tyrannize over his weak and stupfied people, whose want of energy and sound common sense makes this task easy to him so long as the money

makes this task easy to him so long as the money lasts.

This is where the difficulty lies; and if he succeeds, I am serry to asy, our Government is to blame—that is to say, if Mr. Pierce's shortsighted enough to allow the three millions to be paid over.

A Mexican banker, in union with a pewerful New-York firm, has agreed to pay ever \$300,000 month, which, after what is already spent, may last him, united to the small item of revenues left, for perhaps five or sit months longer.

The most flagrant proof of injustice perpetrated by the Mexican Government is a reduction of 25 per cent, in the import duties on the Pacific coast, against which the foreign Ministers protested, but of coarse they are scoffed at, but in compensation most graci-

which the import outles on the Pacine count, against which the foreign Ministers protested, but of course they are scoffed at, but in compensation most graci-ously allowed to felicitate the wife of H. S. H., on her birthday, to which farce I trust our Minister did not

lerd himself.

Vessels proceeding to the smaller ports pay an extra
tunnage, if loading mahogany, and part of import duties, by a stroke of the pen of H. S. H., must be paid
in hard dollars, whereas exportation of small coin
is prohibited. Matamoros has been expected from
paying taxes, and in short, every day brings new
laws, in contradiction of the tariff and of treaties, but
are the property is suffered in silence.

laws, in contradiction of the tariff and of treaties, but everything is suffered in silence.

The works of the Sloo Companies have come to a dead stop, and everybody is helping himself as best he can for money advanced.

It appears that the revolution at the South does not gain much ground after all, and that decent people, like Yasez and Haro, won't rise up with it.

Disturbances have broken out at Tehuantepec and in Chiapos, and serious fears are entertained for the safety of Tobasco, wherefore troops have been em barked in a hurry from this port for the latter pert and Gcatzacoalcos.

and Gentzacoalcos.

Gen. Well has returned to Matamoros, and obtained at least the concession that those people shall be free of